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CAWST, the Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology, is a nonprofit organization that provides training and consulting to organizations working directly with populations in developing countries who lack access to clean water and basic sanitation.

One of CAWST's core strategies is to make knowledge about water common knowledge. This is achieved, in part, by developing and freely distributing education materials with the intent of increasing the availability of information to those who need it most.

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This presentation is used with
Lesson Plan 2: Global and Local
Water Issues in the Biosand Filter
for Project Implementers Trainer
Manual.

Available at

www.cawst.org/resources



Global Water and Sanitation Issues



Learning Expectations

1. Discuss the local and global issues involved with access to safe water and sanitation.
2. Discuss how unsafe water and poor sanitation is connected to and causes the cycle of poverty.

Think About It

Where have you seen poverty?



Think About It

Why do some regions have so much poverty?



Think About It

What's being done about it?

- *Millennium Development Goals (to 2015)*
- *Post-2015 Goals*



UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- International agreement
- To increase focus and resources on global issues
- Focus on reducing global poverty, gender inequality, ill-health and environmental degradation
- Developed in 2000
- 189 states contributed

8 MDGs to achieve by 2015

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7C: Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

***Numbers in targets are relative to 1990 numbers**

MDGs: Safe Drinking Water

Access to Safe Drinking Water

What is tracked:

The number of people with
access to “Improved” versus
“Unimproved” Water Sources

What is an “unimproved water source”?

- Types of technology and level of services that are less likely to provide safe water, may be unreliable, or environmentally unsustainable

Examples:

- Unprotected well
- Unprotected spring
- Rivers or ponds
- Vendor-provided water
- Bottled water*
- Tanker truck water



River



Unprotected well



Pond

What is an “improved water source”?

- Types of technology and level of services that are more likely to provide safe water

Examples:

- Household connection
- Public standpipe
- Borehole
- Protected dug well
- Protected spring
- Rainwater collection



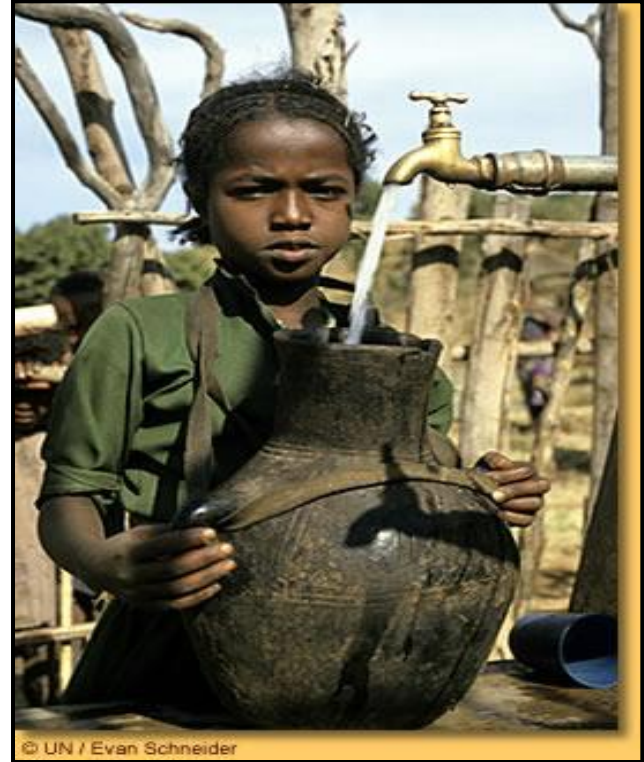
Hand pump



Rainwater collection



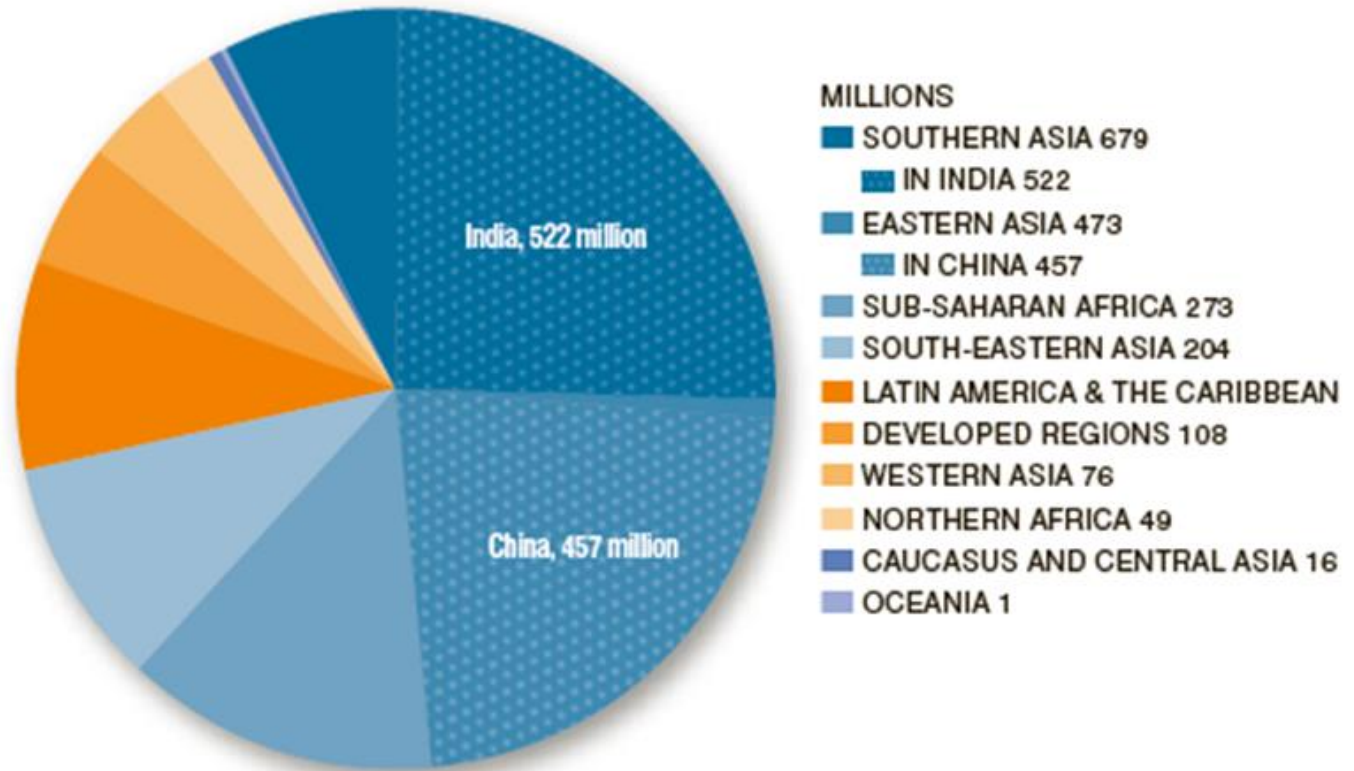
Protected well



Stand pipe

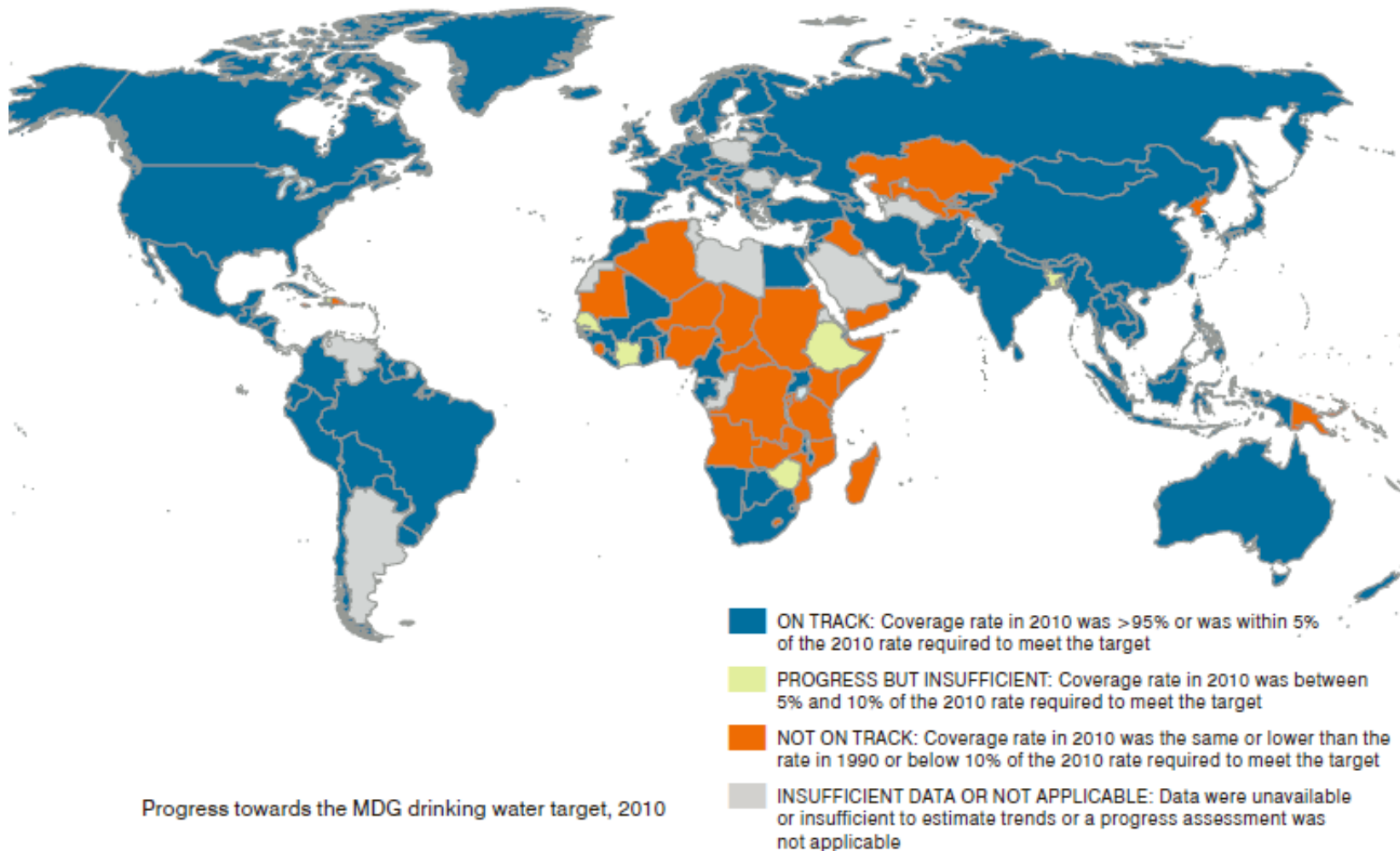
Number of people who gained access to improved drinking water sources from 1990 to 2010 by MDG Region [millions]

As of 2010, the global target for access to improved drinking water has been met.

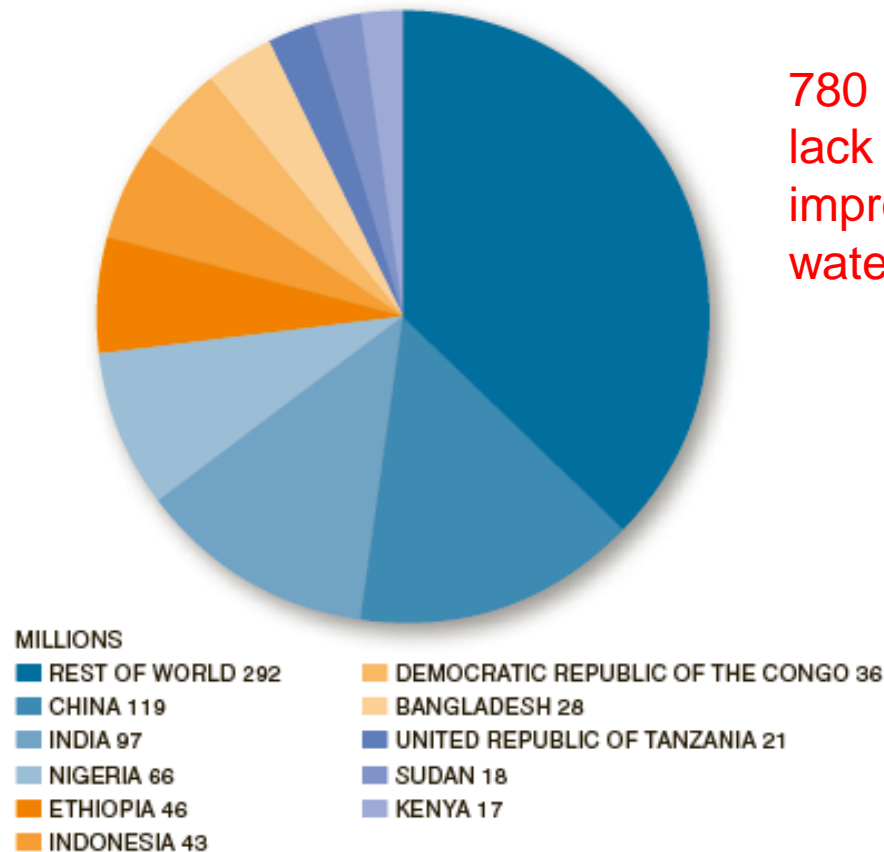


The proportion of people with access to an improved drinking water source increased from 76% in 1990 to 89% in 2010.

Progress towards the MDG drinking water target, as of 2010



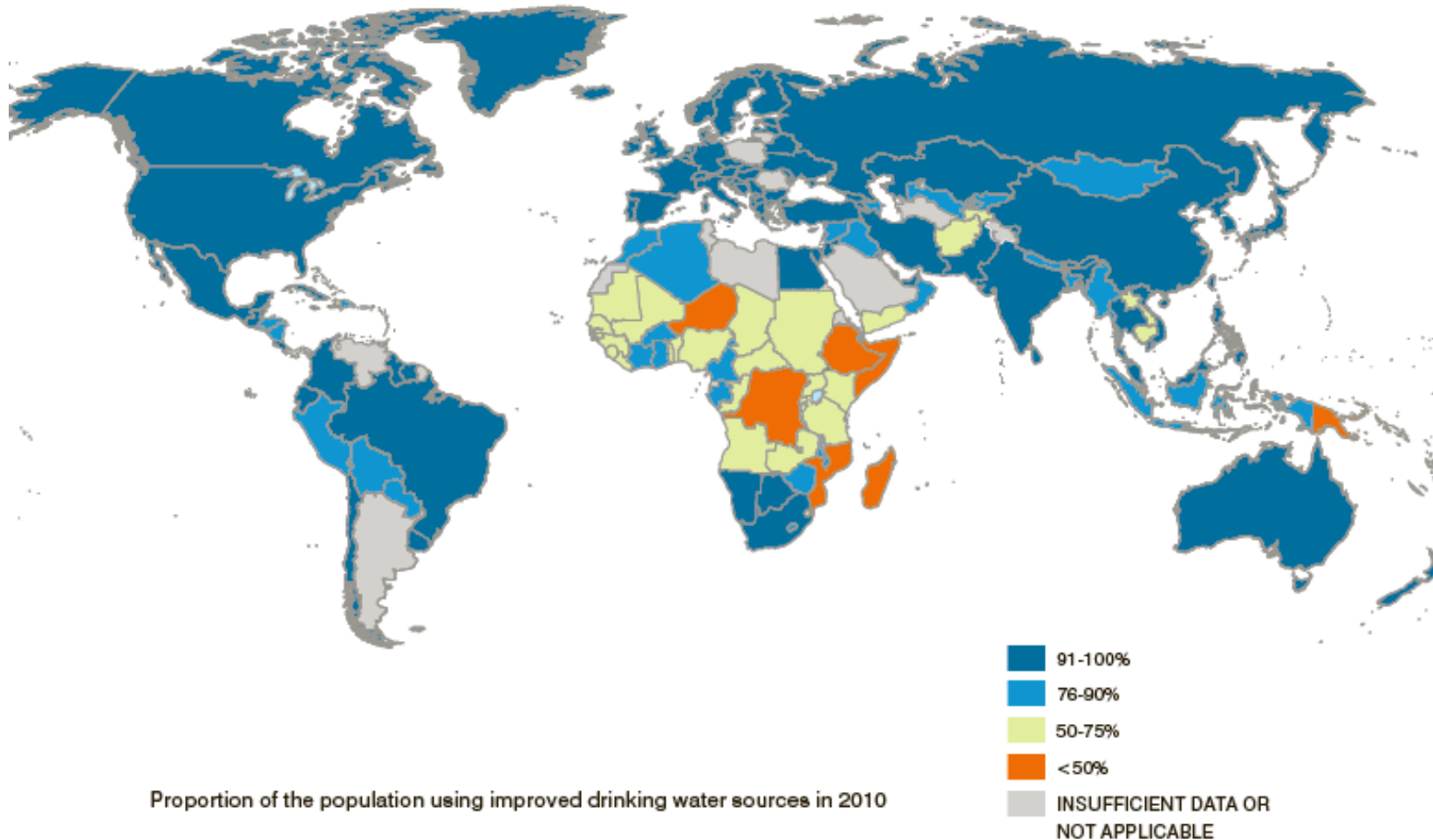
Number of people without access to an improved drinking water source, as of 2010 [millions]



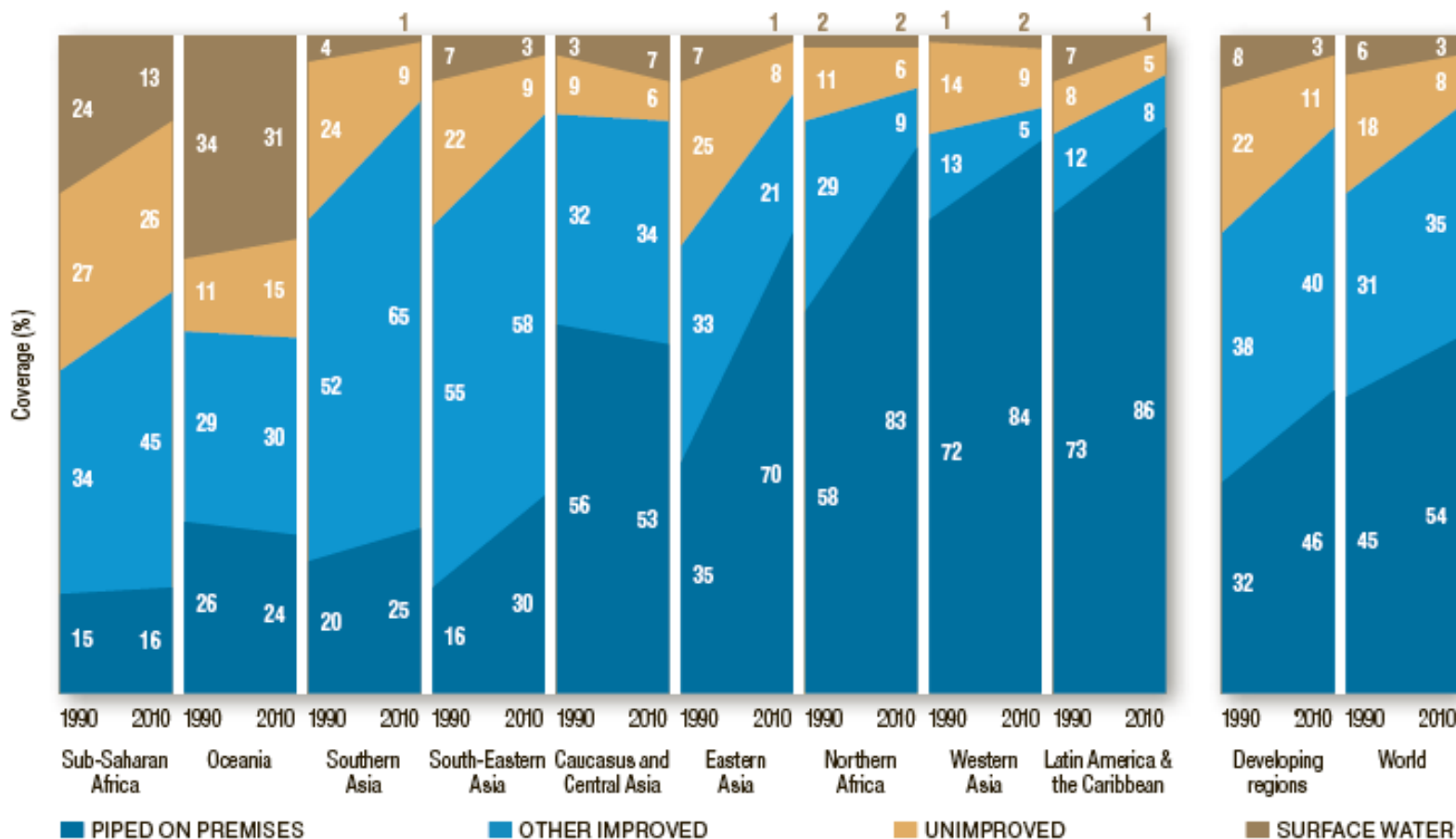
780 million people lack access to an improved drinking water source.

Ten countries are home to two thirds of the global population without an improved drinking water source.

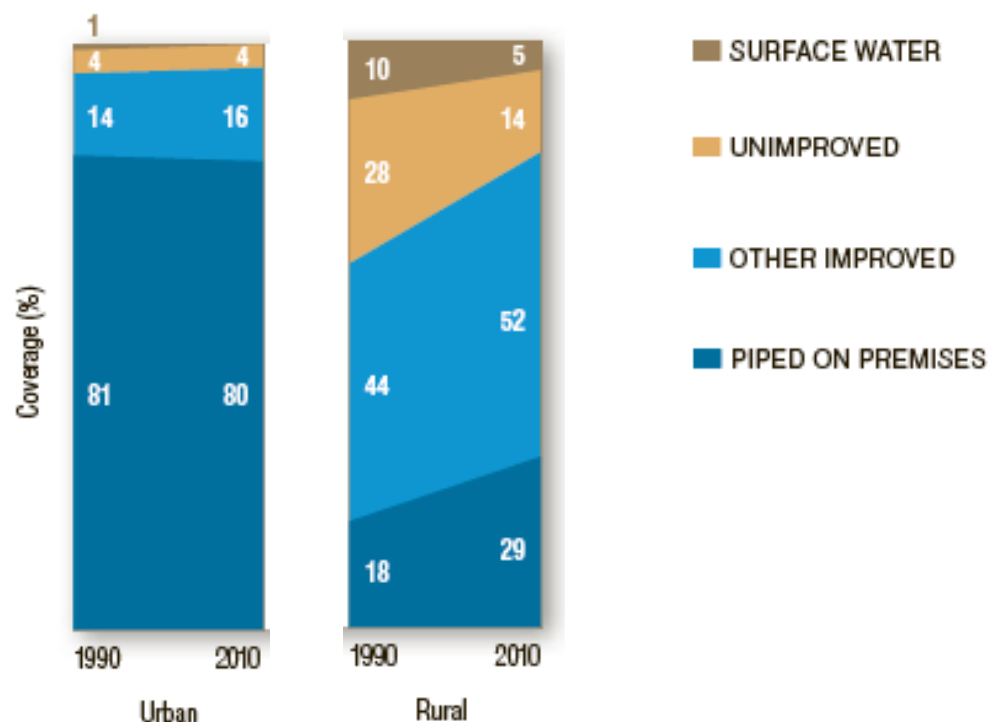
Proportion of people with access to an improved drinking water source, as of 2010



Proportion of People Using Improved and Unimproved Sources, from 1990 to 2010



Proportion of people with access to improved and unimproved water sources in urban and rural areas, from 1990 to 2010



Think About It

Which areas have the least access to improved water sources?



Global Issue

Large portions of
Africa and **Asia**
suffer the most from
lack of access to
improved water sources



WHY?

Lack of:

- Funding
- Resources
- Infrastructure
- Maintenance
- Knowledge
- Awareness
- Skills
- Motivation
- Priority

MDGs: Basic Sanitation

Access to Basic Sanitation

What is tracked:

The number of people with access to “Improved” versus “Unimproved” sanitation facilities (latrines)

What is an “unimproved sanitation facility”?

- Latrines and practices that are more likely to have contact between humans and excreta; unsafe and unhygienic

Examples:

- Open pit latrine (no slab, messy or unsafe)
- Bucket latrine
- Hanging latrine (drops into water)
- Open defecation
- Public or shared latrine (- debate)



Open defecation



Open toilet area

(source: guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2009/nov/19/world-toilet-day-sanitation)

Unimproved pit latrines



(source: Flickr, photo by K Tayler)



(source: defeatdd.org/blog/sustainable-sanitation-peru)



(source: labspace.open.ac.uk)

What is an “improved sanitation facility”?

- Latrines and practices that are less likely to result in any contact between humans and excreta; safe and hygienic

Examples:

- Connection to a public sewer
- Connection to a septic system
- Pour-flush latrine
- Simple pit latrine
- Ventilated improved pit latrine



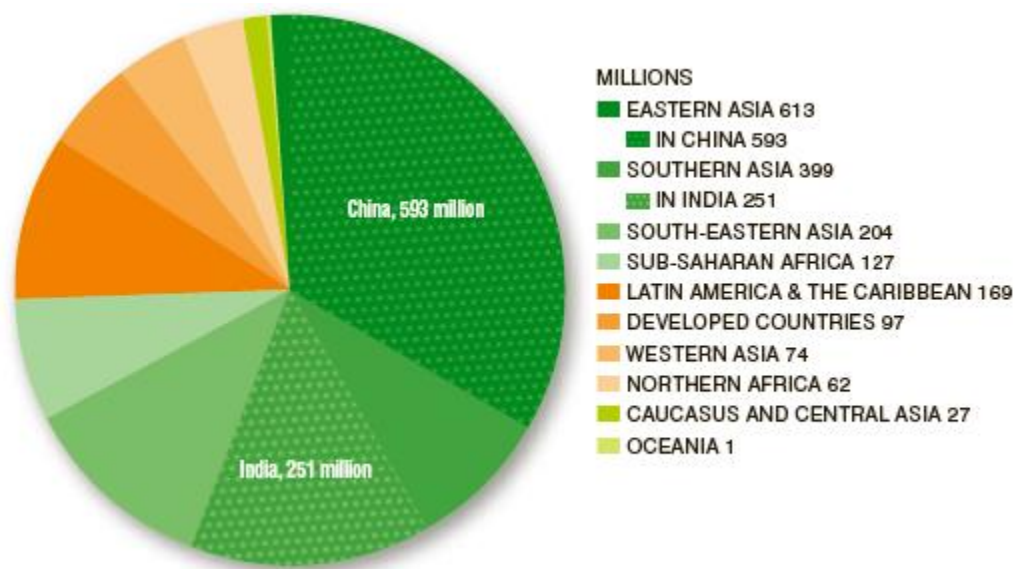
Ventilated Improved Latrine (VIP)



Pour-flush Latrine

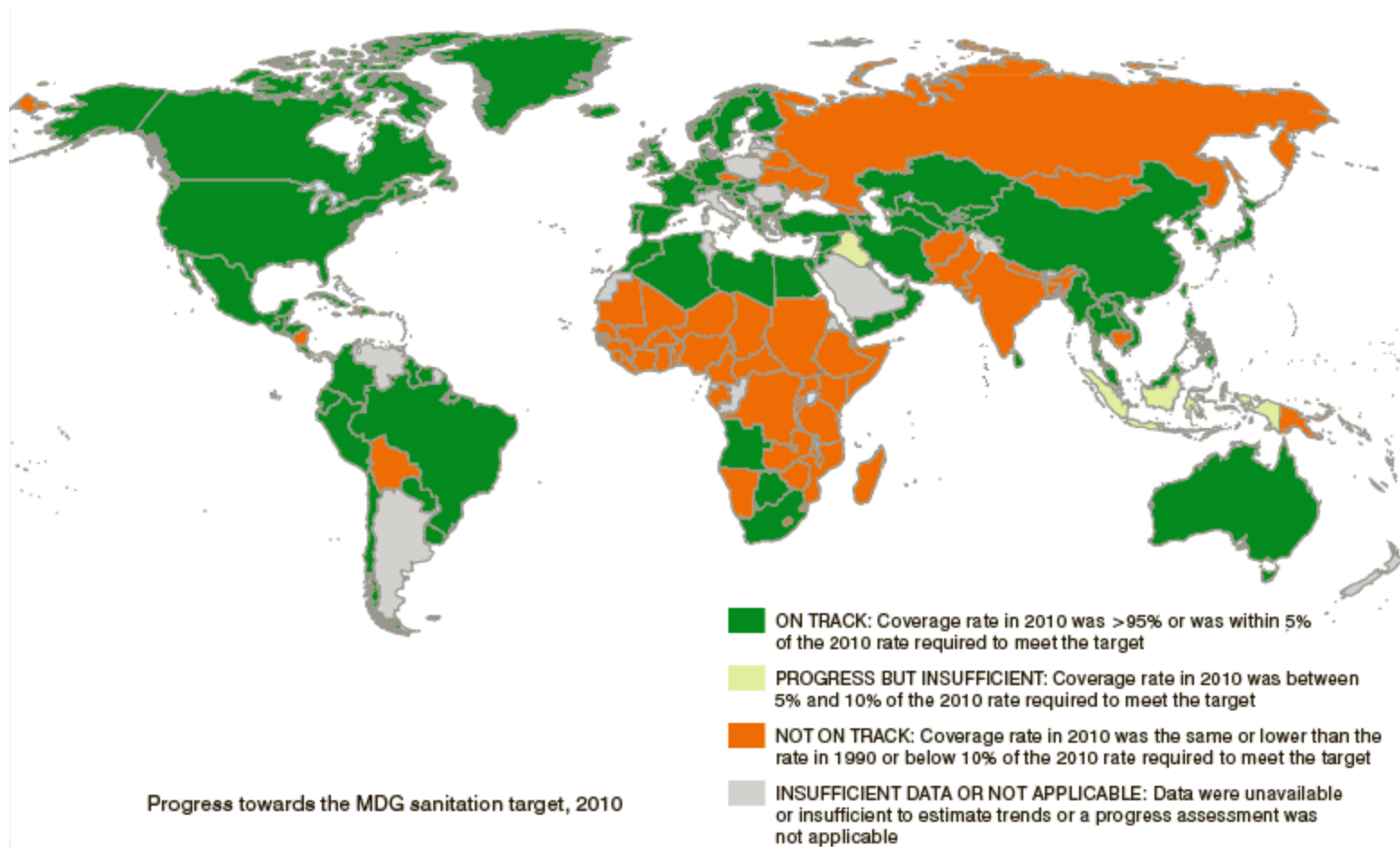
Number of people who gained access to improved sanitation from 1990 to 2010 by MDG Region [millions]

As of 2010, the global target for access to improved sanitation will not be met by 2015.



Sanitation coverage increased from 49% in 1990 to 63% in 2010.

Progress towards the MDG sanitation target, as of 2010

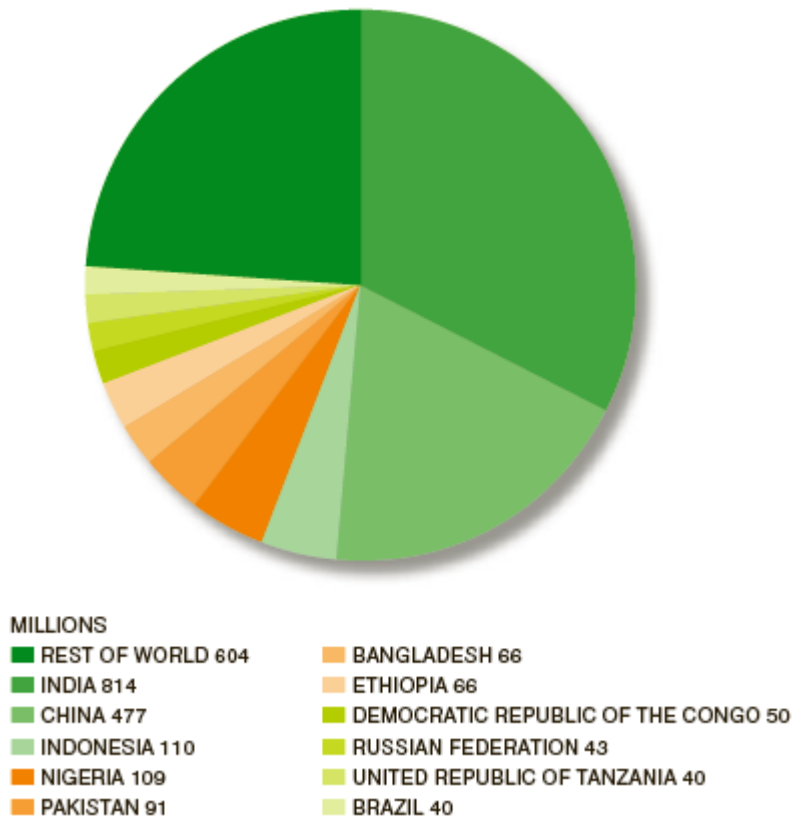


(Credit: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2012)

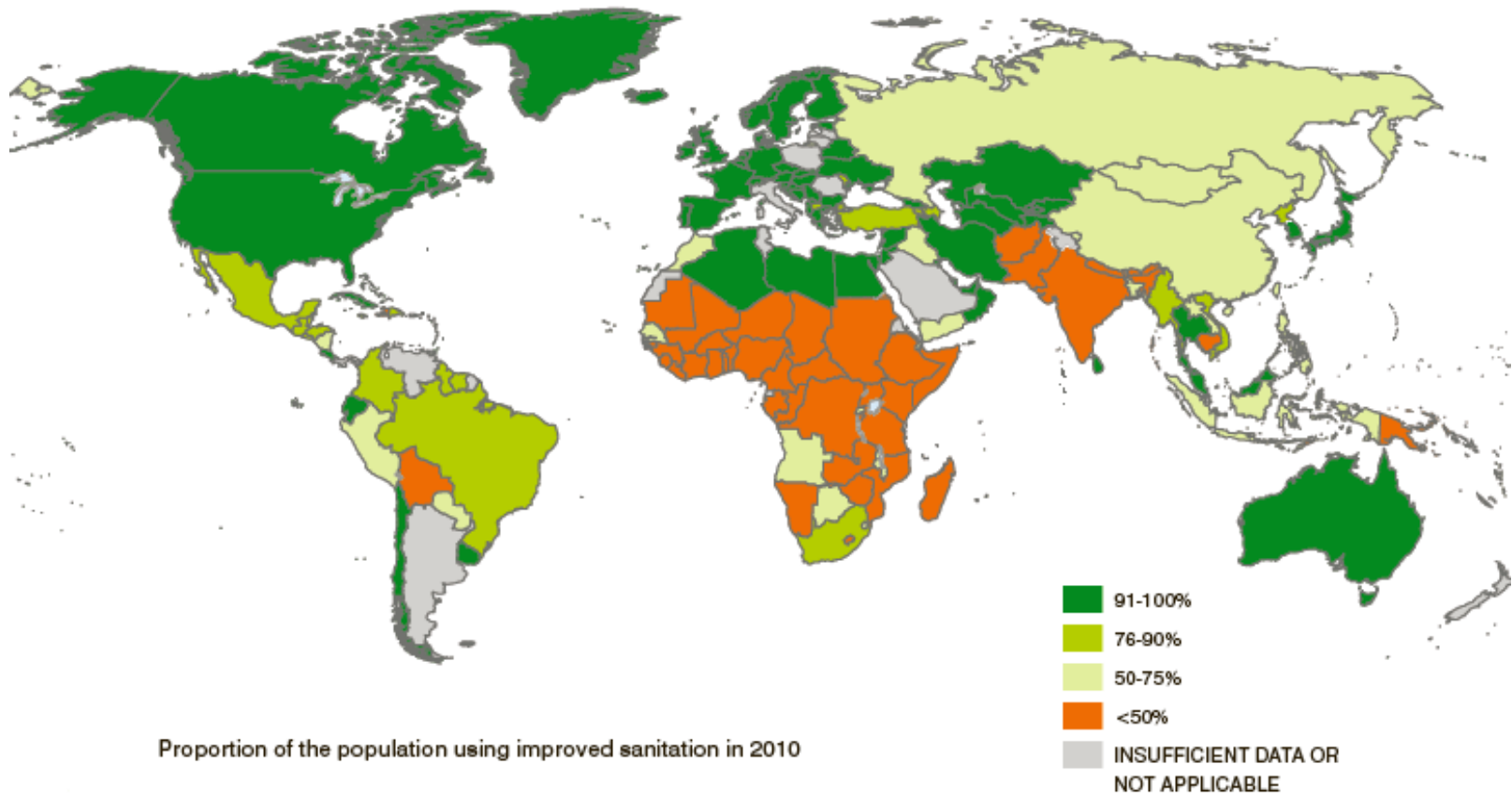
The world is not on track to meet the sanitation target.

Number of people without access to improved sanitation, as of 2010 [millions]

2.5 billion people do not have access to improved sanitation as of 2010.

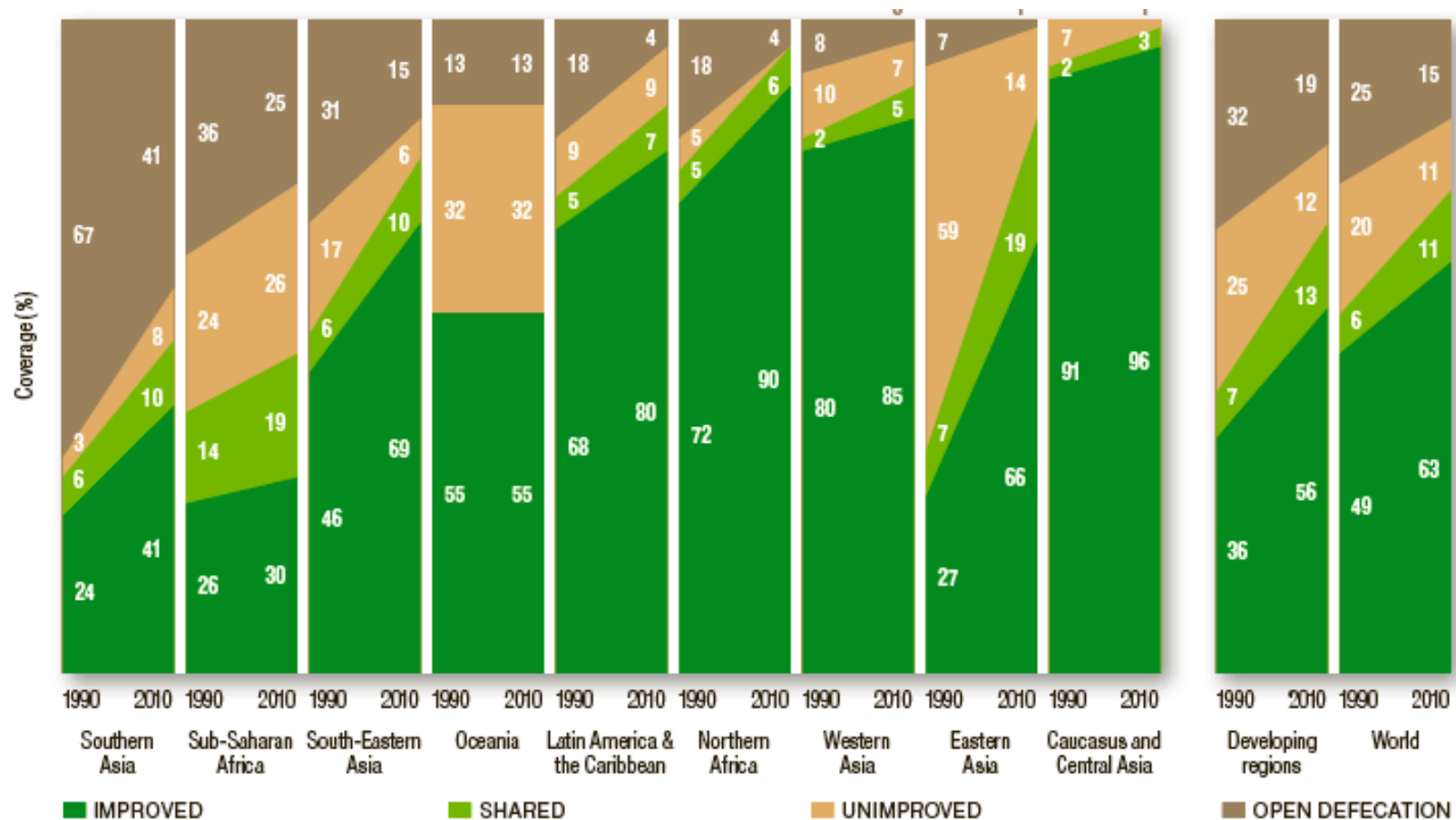


Proportion of people with improved sanitation, as of 2010

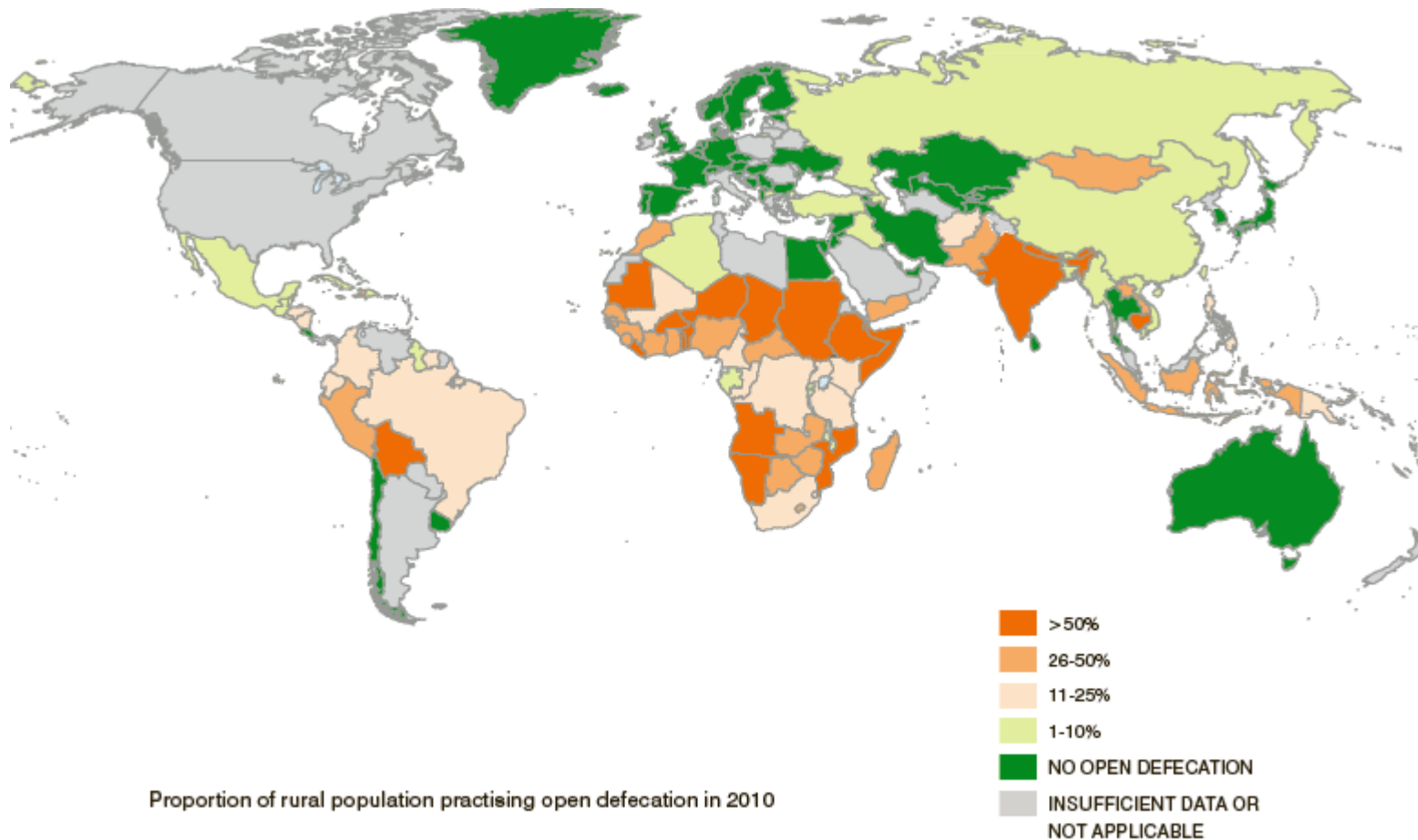


(Credit: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2012)

Proportion of people using improved or unimproved sanitation, as of 2010



Proportion of people practicing open defecation, as of 2010



Think About It

Which areas have the least access to improved sanitation facilities?



Global Issue

Large portions of
Africa and **Asia**
suffer the most from
lack of access to
improved sanitation facilities



WHY?

Lack of:

- Funding
- Resources
- Infrastructure
- Maintenance
- Knowledge
- Awareness
- Skills
- Motivation
- Priority

Consider...

What is the effect on a community if access to safe drinking water is improved but there is still a lack of basic sanitation?

What does this mean for me?

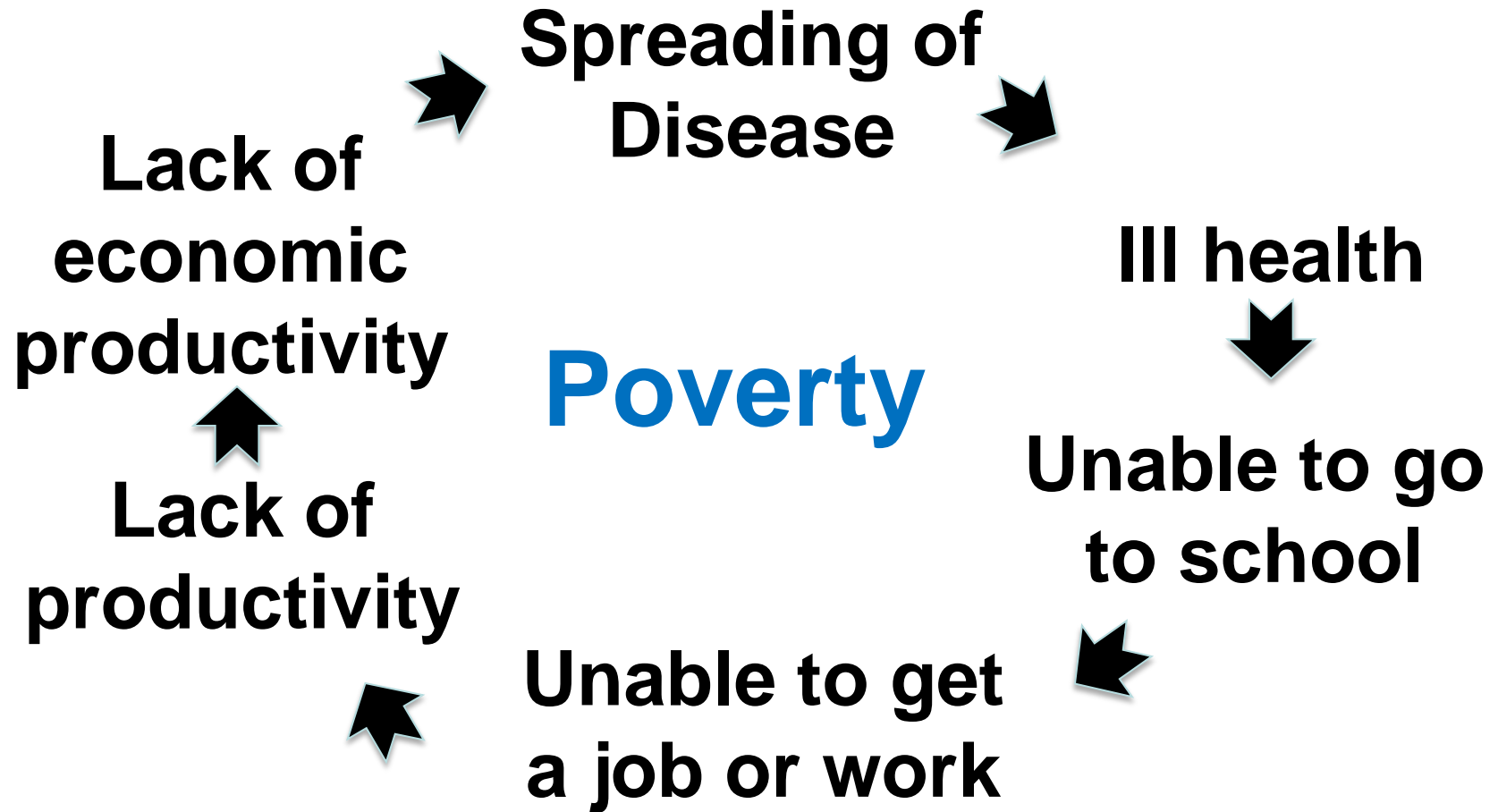
The important thing is to get
ALL PEOPLE EVERYWHERE:

- ✓ Safe water that is accessible (not too far) and affordable
- ✓ Sanitation facilities that stop the transmission of disease and that can be used by everyone
- ✓ Safe hygiene practices

Cycle of Poverty

Why does unsafe water and poor sanitation cause the cycle of poverty to continue?

Cycle of Poverty



Review

What can be done to stop the cycle of poverty?

Review

What can be done to improve access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation?